

ditional allowances for an invalid child. Where there is no widow the board may Blackfoot Indian. make an additional gran of \$10 to each child. To a dependent widow during illness, \$15 a month additional; to dependent children during illness, \$10 a month additional. Where there is no widow a foster parent may be granted the same compensation and allowances as a mother until the child reaches the age of 18.

under

To dependents: Neces-\$200; a dependent widow or widower, an addiexpenses incidental to the uneral up to \$150. To a dependent widow (or invalid widower) \$60 a

Each dependent 16 years, \$30 a

There may be ad-

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

aployment insurance came into operation in Canada in 1941 under the auspices of the Federal Government. It applies to all employed persons, with specified exceptions which include certain workers earning over \$4,800 a year.

Workers paid by the day or hour or on a mileage or piecework basis continue to be insurable regardless of their earnings. Employers and employees contribute amounts that will bring approximately equal totals from each group. A grant amounting to one-fifth of these contributions is added by the Federal Government, which assumes also the cost of admin-

COMMUNICATIONS Alberta, with the rest of Canada, is well equipped with every

type of communication—postal, telegraph, telephone and radio. In the smaller towns and villages the public usually call at the post office for their mail, but farmers and others living in the

country are served by rural mail routes. A letter posted in Edmonton before 6 p.m. should be delivered in Montreal (2,153 miles distant) the afternoon of the following day, and one posted before 5.15 p.m. delivered in Vancouver (761 miles) by the next morning's delivery. A letter airmailed in Edmonton before 6.10 p.m. should be delivered in the afternoon mail in New York or Chicago. One airmailed in Edmonton before 12.35 noon is due to arrive in Los Angeles at one o'clock or at Tulsa, at 8.36 of the following morning or at Houston at three the following afternoon. (Times used in these last examples are times of arrival. From then on the mail is in the hands of local postal authorities.)

The telegraph system is operated by the three railways—Canadian National, Canadian Pacific and Northern Alberta. Telephones

The telephone system is owned and operated by the Alberta government, except at Edmonton where it is owned by the city and at certain rural points where it is operated on



Alberta's Mountain Wonderland.



Maligne Lake, Jasper

Residential Edmonton.



as the board finds necessary from the time of the accident until To the employer: Immunity from action due to accidents.

To the workers: Such medical or other remedial attention Benefits of the plan may be summarized as follows:

sated out of a fund raised by assessments in proportion to employers' payrolls according to rates struck for the class of Compensation Act under which injured workers are compenof immunity from irritating actions for damages arising out of accidents to their workers. This is provided by The Workmen's Employers of labor in Alberta enjoy a comforting degree

LABOR

and Mount Royal College, Calgary. Colleges, respectively Roman Catholic and United Church of Canada (non-conformist) theological schools, both at Edmonton, sciences. Affiliated with this are St. Joseph's and St. Stephen's to provide education courses as well as first year in arts and University of Alberta at Edmonton, with a branch at Calgary Heading Alberta's institutions of higher learning is the

three years in junior high school and three years in senior high The compulsory school age is from seven to fifteen, and the complete course consists of six years in elementary school,

faculty of Education of the University at Edmonton with a branch at Calgary. At Calgary also there is an institute of Technology and Art. Schools of Agriculture are located at divisions and districts under the regulations of the Provincial Elementary and secondary schools are operated by school

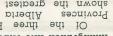
the purchase of textbooks. within the reach of all and without cost to the pupil except for the profession he aspires to follow. In any event, secondary education leading to qualification for university entrance, is at its other end. Whether the pupil completes the whole journey depends upon his ability, his circumstances, his ambition, is the doorway to that corridor which has university graduation The Alberta education system is noted for its progressive-ness. The entrance to the lowest grade of the primary school

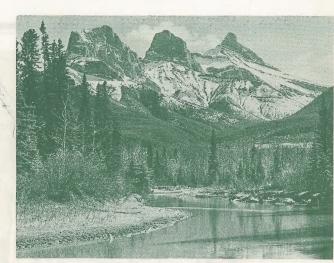
EDUCATION

Province's vast undeveloped natural resources and rapidly expanding industrial economy have made their homes here. of Canada and overseas Carearon in model fearned of the



the Service in other parts veterans who had been in mentum soon after the cesthe war years, gained momost to a standstill during widiation, which came alof settlers since 1931. Im spown the greatest initux Provinces Alberta has Of the three Prairie Immigration Into Alberta





THREE SISTERS, BANFF.



MODERN FARMING.

PREPARED AND PUBLISHED BY THE PUBLICATIONS BRANCH

Government of the Province of Alberta Department of Economic Affairs

The last decennial census disclosed that 48 percent of population is of British Isles origin, 17 percent German and 11 percent Ukrainian. Other origin, 11 percent German and 12 percent Ukrainian.

Regions of Alberta's densest population are that of which Regions of Alberta's densest population are that of which Edmonton is the centre (48.7 per square mile), that of which Red Deer is the centre (11.37 per square mile). The least which Red Deer is the centre (11.37 per square mile). The least densely populated are the 150,000 square miles embracing McMurray and the Peace River country (.8 per square mile).

density of 4.7 persons per square mile of land area. This compares with the population of Ontario, 16.7 per square mile; Quebec, 9.3; British Columbia, 4.3; Montana, 4.6; Idaho, 7.7; Quebec, 9.3; British Columbia, 4.3; Montana, 4.6; Idaho, 7.7; Quebec, 9.3; British Columbia, 4.6; Montana, 4.6; Idaho, 7.7;

NOITAJU9O9

winter, than any other in the Dominion, as the following average hours of bright sunshine per annum over a three-year period show: Calgary, Alberta, 2,245; Victoria, B.C., 2,207; Vancouver, B.C., 1,992; Winnipeg, 2,148; Toronto, 1,992; Montrant, 1,481, Halifax, 1,884.

statistical record of more hours of sunshine, summer and

Z.IA

полиотра

periods stated have been, in Fahrenheit degrees:

period of 35 years, has been 35.3° F.

of a \$46 million dairy industry.

world's most coveted awards.

44 million acres occupied.

The Province which enjoys the title "Sunny Alberta" has a

Mean monthly temperatures at these places over the

In the Peace River country, in the northwest of the Province, mean temperature at Beaverlodge, observed over a

Over a period of 55 years the average annual mean temperature at Edmonton has been 36.8° F., and at Calgary 38.4° F.

peratures are frequently interrupted by the Chinook, a warm westerly wind originating in the lapanese current of the Pacific.

tween the north and the south but between comparatively nearby places. In the south and northwest, weeks of low tem-

The Alberta climate is subject to variations not only be-

CLIMATE

Milk Hiver developments are calculated to add almost NUV,UUU acres to this figure and thousands of new irrigated farms.

193,000 acres independent of rainfall. Extension of existing

history is the development of irrigation in the former desert of

giving sustenance to a \$235 million livestock industry. An in the rolling toothills have long been legendary. Two and a quarter million head of cattle roam the ranges and farms today,

ly been winners, often in successive years, of some of the

96 million bushels. With oats, barley, rye and other grain crops, root crops and fodder crops added, the total value of the 1958 crop was \$341 millions. Alberta grains have frequent-

jects and completion of projects like the Bow and St. Mary-

One of the most notable chapters in Alberta's economic

But the province is no less noted for livestock - the ranges

Wheat is the most important of the crops, yielding in 1958

area are agricultural, of which 70 million acres are arable and

dollar industries depend — meat packing, for example, canning and flour milling. A hundred million acres of the province's

Alberta was agricultural and farming continues to be one of the province's richest industries. On it many other multi-million-

AGRICULTURE

As in all pioneer communities, the early economy of

ual one-quarter million head of milch cows form the basis

Calgary

Alberta's population is over 1,201,000, an overall population

HON. A. RUSSELL PATRICK. Minister

8.88

9.2

Beaverloage

RALPH R. MOORE, Deputy Minister

national origins make up 11 percent.

Racial Origins of Population

นอเรยเมมา

GLANCE

Canada's Northwest Territories and the Arctic. lowever, the Athabasca River is still an important route to The main rivers in the more populated areas—the Saskat-chewan, Bow, Red Deer, and Oldman — are unsuited for travel.

noted for sports fishing for trout, grayling and perch. trial use. In addition, the province's mountain streams are important for human consumption, power, irrigation, and in-Alberta has many small streams and larger rivers which are Located on the eastern slopes of the Rocky Mountains,

WATER

economic life of the province. and other factories also providing important contributions to the the development of oil, fidinial gas, However, agriculture is the main occupation of Albertans, with mountains offers many variations in the livelihoods of its people. This division of Alberta into forests, parkland, prairies and

Foothills and Rockies.



some of the most beautiful scenery in Canada. the west are the Rocky Mountains and rolling foothills, offering and irrigation provide a bountiful existence for its people. To 52nd parallel, consists of the prairies where ranching, farming Peace River District are "parkland" country, made up of scattered forests and plains. This has become one of the richest agricultural areas in Canada. Southern Alberta, south of the northern hall, made up of lorests and muskegs. Here people live by lumbering, trapping and hunting. Central Alberta and sixe by successing the control of the property of the Generally speaking, Alberta consists of wilderness in its

square miles are land surface. The remainder is made up of such large lakes as Lesser Slave, Lac La Biche and Lake Athabasaca, as well as countless smaller lakes scattered throughout Montana, on the east by Saskatchewan, and on the west by British Columbia. It totals 255,285 square miles of which 248,800 the south by the International Boundary and the State Alberta is bounded on the north by the Northwest Territories,

Hudson's Bay Company. Territories and was originally controlled under the charter of the of Canada" was inaugurated on September 1, 1905, after a tremendous influx of settlers had made local autonomy feasible. Alberta, which has been described as the "Princess Province

ALBERTA ATA GLANCE



Municipal Airport Radio

In addition to the radio broadcasting station operated by the provincial government's Department of Telephones at Edmonton and the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation's transmitter at Lacombe, there are 15 privately-owned broadcasting stations (including one French language) at Edmonton, Calgary, Lethbridge, Medicine Hat, Red Deer, Grande Prairie, Camrose, Drumheller, Lloydminster and Peace River. The Canadian Broadcasting Corporation (CBC) is a Crown corporation of the Federal government. There are television stations at Calgary, Edmonton, Red Deer, Medicine Hat and Lethbridge.

ECONOMIC LIFE

Alberta has a population of 1,201,000 persons who live on farms, ranches, in villages, towns or in the province's ten cities. The largest city, and provincial capital, is Edmonton, which has 280,000 persons. Next is Calgary with 223,500, followed by Lethbridge with 31,568; Medicine Hat with 20,757; Red Deer with

16.501; Grande Prairie with 7,277; Lloydminster (divided by Alberta-Saskatchewan border) with 5,820; Camrose with 5,960; Wetaskiwin with 4,500 and Drumheller with 2,632 persons. The main methods of travel are by automobile, bus, train

and air. Regular service is provided by three large airlines to other parts of Canada, the U.S., the Orient, and Canada's northland. In addition, smaller companies offer both passenger and freight service within Alberta.

Two trans-Canada railways pass through Alberta, while branch lines cover all the important agricultural districts in the province. In addition, bus service offers a quick and economic means of travel. With its 86,386 miles of roads of which more than 2,400 are paved, automobile traffic is a popular mode of travel, particularly where great distances often exist between towns or cities. At the present time, there is an automobile for every 4.2 persons or a passenger car for every 1.03 families.

Power Dam.

POWER RESOURCES

hydro-electric power in Alberta, while some towns and cities

of Bow River, west of Calgary Here the mountain streams

provide ample power for industrial and consumer use through-

out south and central Alberta. Power capacity of all plants

totals 748,000 kilowatts, and is expected to reach 1,116,000

power, large steam plants are now operating at Forestburg and

Lake Wabamun. Extensions at the latter will provide a total

capacity of 294,000 kilowatts. In addition a new hydro power

project has been undertaken on the upper waters of the North

ideal sources of water power as Alberta increases in population

and industry. These range from the Grand Rapids on the Atha-

FORESTRY RESOURCES

country, offering much merchantable timber and material for pulpwood industries. In 1958, a total of 312 million board feet

of lumber was produced in Alberta for use in the booming

construction industry. Value of lumber and forest products was

of which 93,060 square miles is estimated to be merchantable

timber. New plants have been erected at Hinton, Grande Prairie

and Edmonton to manufacture pulp, plywood, wallboard and

other products which utilize both timber and lower grade pulp-

MANUFACTURING

year. The largest industrial group is relative to agriculture and

includes such items as packing houses and meat products, flour

and breakfast foods, linseed oil, livestock and poultry feeds,

canned meat and vegetables. Three sugar refineries produce

over 66,000 tons annually. An important ceramic industry

produces clay, pottery, glass, brick and tile. Other manufac-

tures include rock wool, cement, woolens, clothing, biscuits and

macaroni. There are 11 oil refineries and nine gas processing

Manufactured products have a value of over \$752 millions a

Alberta contains about 130,620 square miles of forest lands

Much of northern Alberta consists of forests and bush

basca River to many sites bordering the Rockies.

There are many undeveloped sites in the province, offering

While the Bow River has provided Alberta's main source of

operate their own steam-powered plants.

Saskatchewan, west of Red Deer.

estimated at more than \$16,500,000.

plants.

Three privately-owned utilities provide the main sources of

Centre of the hydro-electric power is on the upper waters



Oil and Grain.

FUEL RESOURCES

By far the greatest part of Canada's, and a substantial percentage of the world's coal reserves lie in Alberta. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics' estimate of reserves is 47,884,300,000 tons. n 1957, a total of 3,155,354 tons was produced.

Coal mined in Alberta in-

cludes all classifications except

anthracite which has not yet

been discovered in commercial



Part of Oil Refinery.

Alberta is famous in the production of petroleum, and the most prolific field in the British Empire, having edged Trinidad from the leading position within 18 months of discovery of the Leduc field (February, 1947).

Disregarding certain sporadic efforts in the exploration for oil which had been carried on since 1891, it did not assume substantial proportions until the high consumption of the First Great War years intensified the search while mounting prices for crude helped finance the huge capital outlays and operating costs.

With the exception of operations in Turner Valley, the only crude oil field yet found in the Foothills, exploration had been concentrated in the plains area. But gradually the search moved northward, and at Lloydminster a heavy crude field was found, which is now a source of supply in the market for diesel and other heavy fuel oils such as are becoming more and more extensively used by railways, and asphaltic oils.

Active operations in the Turner Valley field date back to 1914, and reached their peak in 1942 when the Valley delivered more than 10,000,000 barrels or a total of nearly 56 million barrels in the 28 years of the field's operations to that date. During that time development had begun of a number of other fields, most of them heavy crude fields like the Lloydminster, earliest of which was the Wainwright in 1925. But they added comparatively little to the total Alberta output, most of which continued to come from the Valley.

The strain imposed on that single source by the Second Great War was tremendous, and after having reached its peak in 1942 the Valley's output began to decline, precipitating the search for new sources.

First rewards appeared in the early weeks of 1947 with discovery of the Leduc field which seems to have marked the beginning of an era in oil history so that oilmen speak of "before" and "after" Leduc. But it has been an extremely active era, for since that date many new fields have been

There are now more than 8,500 oil wells capable of production, located in 58 defined

Principal sources of the increased oil production were the Leduc and Redwater fields, which, with other discoveries, brought Alberta's potential oil production from 20,000 barrels per day in 1946 to 100,000 barrels a day in 1949.

Prairie refinery capacity at this time was only capable of handling 55,000 barrels per day, hence pipe lines needed



All-weather Highway.



Edmonton-Canada's Fastest Growing City

to be built to transport Alberta crude to distant markets. In 1950, the Interprovincial Pipeline was completed between Edmonton and Superior, Wisconsin. This 1,129-mile long line from Edmonton to the head of Great Lakes took crude oil to a lake port from which it could be transported conveniently in tankers to refineries in southern Ontario. At the end of 1953, a 645-mile extension to this line was completed from Superior to Sarnia and raised the through-put capacity out of Edmonton to more than 200,000 barrels per day. The Interprovincial Pipeline now is 1,774 miles long, making it the longest pipeline in the world.

In 1953, the Trans-Mountain Pipeline, running for 711 miles between Edmonton and Vancouver, was completed. This pipeline transports Alberta crude oil to the West Coast market and has a capacity in excess of 200,000 barrels a day.

The area of exploration for Alberta oil now covers the whole province, from British Columbia on the west to Saskatchewan on the east and from the International boundary to the edge of the Northwest Territories.

Estimated total Alberta oil production in 1958 was 114,000,000 barrels, with proven oil reserves estimated at over two billion barrels. Daily oil production during 1958 was approximately 312,000 barrels.

Propane gas, to whose production two refineries are devoted, is becoming increasingly popular as fuel for some of the smaller communities and farm homes where natural gas is not yet available. Some motor transport systems have also made a start in the use of propane gas as a motive fuel for

Oil Soaked Sands

Alberta's present oil reserves have been estimated at some 2,800,000,000 barrels. But this does not take account of the almost unknown quantity of the bituminous sands along the Athabasca River. North of Edmonton lies the tar sands area which is estimated to contain the world's largest single deposit of oil. In this 400,000-square-mile area, oil is found near the surface and mined like a mineral. The oil content of these sands has been variously estimated at from 100,000,000,000 barrels to 250,000,000,000 barrels.

Natural gas reserves of Alberta are among the largest on the North American continent. Fuel costs, as a rule, are an important item in most factories. With cheap fuel at all Alberta industrial centres - and potentially almost anywhere in the province, - this consideration hardly exists.

Economy, freedom from ash and the absence of all need of attention on the part of the householder are some of the advantages of this fuel for domestic heating, which is practically universal in the larger urban communities.

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION

Income Tax

Income tax is levied only by the Federal Government. It is dealt with by an Act of Parliament supplemented by volumes f instructions, amendments, schedules and what not, making it all too complicated to explain in short compass. It may, how ever, be helpful to the intending emigrant to examine the case

Let a single man's income be \$2,400 a year. He is allowed an automatic exemption of \$1,000, making his net taxable income \$1,400. On this he pays approximately \$233, most of which is deducted on a "pay as you work" policy.

If this were a married man without children, his exemption would be \$2,000 and his taxable income would be \$400, making his tax \$65. Exemptions for children are \$400 if the child is not qualified for family allowance; otherwise \$150. Persons 65 years of age and over may claim an additional \$500 exemption.

In common with conditions the world over the cost of living trend is upward. For this reason it would be impractical to attempt a detailed discussion of a phase of life which is subject to such frequent changes.

Due mostly to lower rents, life in the small urban communi to be cheaper than in the larger. On the other hand it must be borne in mind that these lower rents are often accompanied by fewer of the amenities with which the cities and larger towns are familiar.

In cities like Calgary and Edmonton it is possible today for a man and wife to rent an unfurnished suite for from \$45 to

Commodity Prices

A few typical medium-priced commodities may be stated as a rough indication. Eggs, dozen, 55 cents; milk, quart 20 cents; butter, lb., 65 cents; tea, lb., 90 cents; bread, loaf, 19 cents; beef; lb., 40 cents and up, men's suits, \$45 to \$110; shirts, \$3:50 to \$6.50; shoes, \$10 to \$20; women's dresses, street wear, \$20 and up; house wear, \$5 and up; shoes, children's, \$6 to \$10; suits, boy's \$15 and up.

Minimum wages are established by law, but these do not necessarily coincide with scales formulated by trade unions in various areas of the province. A few examples of average wages at present paid in Alberta: Bricklayers, approximately,



Herefords on Alberta Range.

Calgary-City of the Foothills.

\$2.37 per hour; plumbers, \$2.25 per hour; electricians, \$2.21 per hour; reporters, newspaper, \$50 to \$90 per week; motor mechanics, \$1.85 per hour and up; painters, \$1.80 per hour; salesmen, retail, \$173 to \$368 a month; saleswomen, retail, \$121 to \$260 a month. (The lower wages shown are usually augmented by a commission on sales.) Clerks, office, \$150 to \$350 a month; common labor, \$1.35 an hour; truck drivers, \$1.40 an hour; steel workers, \$2.45 an hour; printers, \$1.82 to \$2.10 an hour.

The largest religious denomination is the United Church of Canada formed in 1925 by the union of all Methodists, many Presbyterians and most Congregationalists. Next in order are the Church of England in Canada (Anglican) and the Roman Catholic. Lutherans, Presbyterians, Baptists, Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints (Mormons) and the Eastern Orthodox communions also are well represented.

These are allowances paid by the Dominion Government for the maintenance of children. Rates effective September 1, 1957, are as follows: Under 10 years, \$6.00; over 10 years to 16 years, \$8.00. To be entitled a child must be resident in Canada not less than one year.

The following publications can be obtained on request from the Director of Publications, Department of Economic Affairs, Legislative Building, Edmonton, Alberta.

Industrial News Letter (Quarterly).

Within Our Borders (General News of Alberta Developments — monthly)

Accommodation Guide to Sunny Alberta Alberta Road Map and Tourist Information,

PRINTED BY WESTERN PRINTING & LITHOGRAPHING CO. LTD.
CALGARY, CANADA

10